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THE FARMER.

Sung at a meeting of the Agricultural Society of New Brunswick.
A farmer's life 's the life for me,
I own I love it dearly,
And every season full of joys,
I take its labors cheerily,
To plough or sow,
Or in the barn to thrash, sir—
All 's one to me,
I plainly see,
'Twill bring me health and cash, sir.
The lawyer leads a harassed life,
Much like a hunted otter,
And 'twixt his own and other's strife,
He's always in hot water.
For foe or friend,
A case defend,
However wrong 't may be, sir—
In reason's spite,
Maintains 'is right,
And dearly earns his fee, sir.
The doctor's styled a gentleman,
But this I hold but humbug;
For like a tavern waiting-man,
To every call 'he's coming.'
Now here, now there,
Must he repair,
Or starve, sir, by denying;
Like death himself,
Unhappy elf,
He lives by others dying.
A farmer's life, then, let us live,
Obtaining while I lead it,
Enough for self, and some to give,
To such poor souls as need it.
I'll drain, I'll fence,
Nor grudge expense,
To give my land good dressing;
I'll plough, I'll sow,
Or drill in row,
And hope for heaven's blessing.

THE ROBBER RECLAIMED.

FOUNDED ON FACT.
A worthy minister, whom I shall call the Rev. Mr. Moncrief, resided near Edinburgh, about the year 1740. He was generally esteemed for his piety and attention to his ministerial duties. He preached the whole truth of God, in a style plain and simple, calculated at once to inform the understanding, and under the divine blessing, to affect the heart. It was his custom to go from home annually to receive his yearly stipend; which was managed with so much care and frugality, that it became just sufficient for the support of the family, without any surplus at the end of the year. To the prudence and domestic economy of Mrs. Moncrief much of this was to be attributed. She neither affected the fine lady, nor did she bring herself into contempt by her vulgarity. She knew when to be silent, and when to speak; and instead of listening to the idle reports and vain tattle of some busy bodies in the congregation, she heard the tales, and buried them in her own mind, without retailing them to others. The season having arrived when Mr. Moncrief took his journey for the purpose of receiving his stipend, he left home on foot, unattended and unarmed, and having settled his business, was returning to his habitation. Scarcely had he proceeded half way, before a young man presented himself before him, and peremptorily insisted on his money, at the same time raising a pistol to enforce his demand. The light of the moon enabled Mr. Moncrief to recognize in the robber no less a character than Saunders Maitland, a linen draper, who had recently failed. The firmness of the good minister as on-judged young Maitland. "Tis, sir," said he, "is my first attempt; I have been unfortunate; I am destitute of every thing. Your character I respect, and it is not my intention of my heart to offer you either injury or insult, but distress impels me to this action." These words were delivered in so modest and humble a tone, they confirmed Mr. Moncrief in the sentiment that he was not lost in vice; and prompted by his sacred office, and a desire to deter the young man from his purpose, he began to reason with him, and pointed out to him in strong nervous language, the crime he was about to commit—the cruelty of depriving a minister of a whole year's subsistence for himself and family, and the awful end that awaited all who pursued so dangerous a course. Often he called to his mind the convictions of his conscience, and the admonitions he received in private, as well as in public; and added with a

firm voice, the end of these things is death. Maitland listened with attention, and during the address his eyes and his pistol often fell below the plane of the horizon. For some time an internal conflict was maintained between the desire for the money and the sin of taking it. At length his conscience yielded, and in the most pre-emptory manner he demanded the money. The minister, aware that resistance would be in vain, delivered his money to Maitland, and requested that he would listen to him for a few moments. "You say, young man, that this is your first attempt—take my advice, and, to prevent your destruction, let it be your last. Go and use the money now obtained, in an industrious manner, and you shall not only have my forgiveness, but my prayers." Mr. Moncrief then raised his reverend eyes and hands to heaven, and implored mercy for the robber. They parted, the minister to his affectionate wife and family, and Maitland to—alas, he knew not whither!

The world was all before him where to choose his place of rest. Happy, if he could have looked to Providence as his guide, or prayed for direction; but he could not pray. Afflicted with the most distressing feelings—sensible of his crime, and aware of the danger to which his life was exposed, he wandered about for some time, undetermined what would be his future proceeding. The solemn parting words of the minister still sounding in his ears, and his kindness melted his heart. At one time he resolved to return the ill-gotten booty, but then he knew that his apprehension might be the consequence, and his life the forfeiture.

Meantime the case of Mr. Moncrief was greatly commiserated by his affectionate parishioners; old and young spontaneously came forward, and more than compensated the loss he had sustained. Still he prayed for Maitland, and often wept as he entreated God to bring him to a sense of his sin, and to reclaim him from the paths of the devil.

At length Maitland heard of a vessel bound to India, and hastened on board. While there, he frequently reflected on the sin he had committed, and would gladly have restored the money he had so unwillingly taken, but this became every day more impracticable, and he now turned his attention to the minister's advice, to employ it honestly and industriously. He availed himself of the numerous advantages which commerce opens to the sailor, and by great assiduity and caution, aided by the blessings of Providence, which he earnestly sought, as well as the pardon of his sins, he succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. His desire and determination to refund the property he had stolen never forsook him, and he embraced the first opportunity of making restitution in person. More than twelve years, however, rolled away without presenting any facility of visiting Mr. Moncrief. At last he obtained a freight to Bordeaux, and thence to Leith, and having learned that Mr. Moncrief was still living with his wife and family at their old residence, he forwarded two pipes of excellent wine to him, but without mentioning from whom they came. When they arrived at the good minister's door, he was thrown into the greatest perplexity, observing, that for himself he could not afford to drink wine, that he had no cellar in which he could place it, nor did he possess any friend that was likely to send him so valuable a present. The whole, therefore, was a mistake, and the wine was obviously intended for some other person. He consented, however, to allow them for the present to be placed in his stable.

After making every inquiry to discover the real owner of the wine, and obtaining no information whatever, Mr. Moncrief concluded that time would develop the mystery. After a few days, a respectable-looking gentleman alighted from a carriage, and requested to see the minister. Being introduced, he said that he had been brought up in the country, and had constantly recollected him with esteem and veneration. He had taken the liberty of bringing a few trifles for the acceptance of Mrs. Moncrief. The presents consisted of some fruits, silks, &c. of no small value. The stranger was invited to a very plain dinner, of which the family was about to partake, and at the conclusion of the repast politely requested a glass of wine. Mr. Moncrief apologized

at not having any, his income not allowing him to drink it. "It is true," said he, "that there are two pipes of wine in my stable, directed to me, but I do not know to whom they belong." The guest replied that he knew who sent them, and that Mr. Moncrief was to consider the wine as his own property. Some wine was immediately procured, and after the party had drank health and happiness to their benevolent friend, Mrs. Moncrief and her children retired, leaving the husband and the stranger to themselves. The surprise and astonishment of the family can scarcely be imagined, and yet they could form no idea of the name or character of the guest.

Scarcely had the two gentlemen been left alone, when the stranger became visibly thoughtful, and labored apparently under great mental perturbation. As he sat, the crystal tears flowed in rapid succession, and his heart seemed ready to burst. Mr. Moncrief became alarmed, and was on the point of ringing the bell for assistance, when the stranger, looking wishfully at him, uttered in broken accents, "Excuse me, my dear and reverend sir—be not alarmed—my tears speak at once my pungent sorrow for the past, and my gratitude for the present moment." In an instant he drew out his purse, containing a sum of money, and with his pencil proceeded to make calculations, then placed on the table a second sum. "Now, dear sir," said he, with an expressive look of gratitude and humility, "behold your property restored, and the interest due thereon. Maitland, once the robber, offers you this day some restitution for his great offence. I did not reject the advice you gave me on that occasion. Your image has been constantly before my eyes. Frequently have I sought pardon of God, and prayed that blessings might descend upon you. The Almighty has, I trust, answered my prayers, and made me prosperous in regard to both worlds. Moncrief looked with astonishment at the money.

Time and a sea-faring life had left no traces of his former appearance; yet from the moment the first sum was laid down, a dawn of hope arose in his mind that the object was before him, for whose salvation he had so long supplicated.

The feelings of the parties may be better conceived than described. The pious minister beheld his prayers answered. He that stole wrought with his hands and restored what he had unjustly taken away. God prospered him in his endeavors to make restitution, and the robber became not only honest, but the friend of the man whom he had injured.

The New Jersey Contested Election.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
We desire to call the attention of the whole country to the statement herewith exhibited, as a report prepared and presented to the House of Representatives, by the minority of the committee on elections, to which was referred the contested election from the state of New Jersey; and we especially desire to call their attention to the novel, extraordinary and appalling circumstances, which have driven us to the necessity of thus appealing to our fellow-citizens from one end of the Union to the other; and we do it with the confident assurance, that they will give to the subject that careful and unprejudiced consideration which its importance demands, and their own future safety and interests imperiously require; that they will unite with us in the belief, which in the honest sincerity of our hearts we entertain, that the government under which we live, must soon become worse than a Turkish despotism, unless the people, in the majesty of their strength, shall arise and rebuke the perpetrators of the outrage which has been committed on the constitution of the United States, the laws of one of the sovereign states of this Union, and the rights of the great body of the people themselves.

We will not enter into a minute detail of the means by which five of the representatives of the state of New Jersey, furnishing the highest evidence known to the laws of that state, that they had been regularly and constitutionally elected, were driven from their seats, previous to any investigation whatever, and denied all right to participate in the organization and proceedings of the house, and much less will we undertake here to pronounce upon the motives which led to this unparalleled proceeding.

We wish to take up this subject at another point, and let the country know what are the circumstances under which five other gentlemen from the state of

New Jersey have been voted into seats in the House of Representatives, who have presented no return, no credential, no commission; and thus done when the members holding the commissions of the Governor of that state, under the seal of that commonwealth, were at home by leave of the committee, taking depositions to prove—that they had at all times avowed they could prove—that they had received a majority of the lawful votes given at the polls.

The proceedings of the committee having charge of this subject, will be seen by reference to the report below, up to the time that the report of the majority of the committee was presented, and we now proceed to give a statement of what has since transpired.

But it must be remarked in advance that the committee, having determined that if an investigation was to be prosecuted behind the commission of the Governor, every principle of equity and fairness required that there should be a thorough search into the legality of the votes given for each party, and finding that there was no sufficient testimony before them by which it could be ascertained for whom a majority of the qualified voters of New Jersey had cast their votes, each time was granted as the parties themselves deemed requisite to enable them to take such testimony as they might think advisable to establish their respective claims, and that accordingly the parties left Washington for the state of New Jersey, where they now are engaged in the prosecution of this work.

During their absence, and shortly after their departure from the city, (no complaint and no application coming from them to the house,) the chairman of the committee submitted a proposition to have the documents relating to the contested seats referred to the use of the committee. This furnished a pretext for the introduction of another proposition, that the committee should be instructed to report forthwith which of the parties had received a majority of all the votes given at the election. After long debate, this was so modified as to require them to report on the lawful votes, which—expressly, as a matter of course, excluded all unlawful votes.

The subject went to the committee, and with a precipitation which we deem in a high degree exceptional, the majority of the committee reported that the majority of the votes given to be reported as lawful, under a most extraordinary mental delusion that the instructions required it, because the committee were required to report forthwith. All efforts to have the testimony then before them examined were successfully resisted—reasonable time to the minority to report these and other facts to the house, denied. The report was prepared, presented and received, without delay, the title to which is well adapted to create the impression that the votes reported were all lawful votes, while the body of the report itself (which few comparatively of those who see the title will read) labors to excuse the committee for not ascertaining whether the votes were lawful or unlawful—a member of the minority of the committee attempted to explain the facts to the house—the Speaker decided that he was entitled to the floor—the majority of the house overruled the decision of the chair, and refused him the privilege of speaking—the previous question demanded, all debate stilled—in the mean time a counter report is prepared and offered to the house—they refused to receive it, and proceeded at once, wholly ignorant of what the testimony established, with a madness and blindness belonging to desperation only, to vote by the entire strength of their party, that the non-commissioned members had received a majority of lawful votes, and were, therefore, duly elected, and entitled to occupy their seats as the representatives of the state of New Jersey; and while the public funds are to be freely used for the distribution of the report of the five administration members of the committee, private means are to be resorted to, to distribute the report of the four minority members.

It is a circumstance, not the least remarkable in this extraordinary case, that the individual members of the majority refused to recognize, or adopt the reasoning of the report, but were entirely satisfied with the conclusions drawn from it, while the author of the report was equally well satisfied with his own reasoning, but could not adopt the conclusions, as evinced by his refusal to vote for the resolution based upon it, though present at the time.

For every fact here stated, we pledge ourselves to produce the proof whenever called on, either before the house or the country; they are facts on record, to be found on the journals of the committee and of the house.

And now, we ask by whom these five gentlemen have been elected? By the people of New Jersey, or by the friends of the administration in Congress? And have we said too much in characterizing this proceeding as novel, extraordinary and appalling? Have we done more or less, than our duty as citizens of this Republic, and as representatives of the people,

in thus calling your attention, emphatically, to this subject; in warning you of your danger, and in asserting the necessity of an immediate interposition of the majesty of the people at the ballot boxes, to correct such monstrous abuses in future.

It has been said, and generally understood, that the party in power, had, in secret caucuses, resolved on the necessity of admitting the administration claimants, to carry through some of the odious schemes of the present administration; still we hoped that before they struck the final blow, they might be induced to listen to reason and to justice. We appealed, but we appealed in vain—their resolution was as determined as it was unjust; they voted, and succeeded, and that by a boasted majority of thirty.

How was that majority obtained? Only, because some of the members regarding the outrages as highly gross and violent, refused to vote, or contribute to the formation of a quorum, for the adoption of a report and resolution not founded, as we all conceived, on the testimony of the case, and not warranted or justified by any consideration whatever.

A noble subject for boasting, truly. Let them make the most of it. It is matter of pride to us, that we, at least, resisted it, and resisted to the last.

We feel that we have discharged our duty; if you are too indifferent to discharge yours, be it so—the consequences must fall partially on yourselves, but mainly on your posterity; but, as citizens of this Republic, we tell you we are mournfully apprehensive for the future, and that you may not think we are too grave and too solemn, on this vitally important question, we beg leave respectfully to invite your attention to the proceedings in several of the state legislatures, particularly those of New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia, and the special message of the Executive of the last mentioned commonwealth, and if all this does not arouse you to the importance of this subject, all further effort on our part will be vain.

But we will not permit ourselves to indulge in any apprehensions—we are not yet old enough—we have not yet come to that pass when those who are clothed with power for the protection of our liberties, can be sustained in such an encroachment on the rights of the people, for the purpose of propitiating Executive favor on the one hand, or perpetuating political power on the other.

We respectfully ask that our report, which those who should have seen it, have refused to receive (the first instance of the kind, as we believe, that has occurred in the government,) may meet with that calm, temperate and unprejudiced deliberation to which it is entitled from the importance of the question involved.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
JNO. M. BOYTS,
GEO. W. CRABB,
TRUMAN SMITH.

Washington, March 12, 1840.

THE SUPPRESSED REPORT.

Of the Minority of the Committee on Elections on the New Jersey case; presented to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, March 10, 1840—and contrary to all precedent, excluded from the house, (its reception and reading being refused, with the previous question pending, and all debate cut off) by a party vote in the negative.

The undersigned, being a minority of the committee on Elections, to which was referred the New Jersey case, not concurring in the reasoning and conclusions of the report presented to the house by the chairman of that committee, in justice to themselves, and (what is of still higher importance) in justice to the state of New Jersey, and her representatives, beg leave to present to the consideration of the House the following Report:

We regret very much that the report above referred to, should have been presented to the house so soon after it was adopted in committee, as to render it wholly impracticable for us to submit it to the house at the same time our own views of the interesting and important subject before the committee, in the form of a counter report; and we also regret that our time and attention have been so much engrossed by the proceedings of the house, on this subject, since the principal report was submitted by the chairman, that we are now necessarily limited to such a statement of material facts connected with the question before the house, as is indispensable to a true understanding of its merits.

When the subject was first referred to the committee, the parties to the contest were severally notified that the committee was then ready to receive a statement of such facts in writing as they proposed to prove, together with any legal points they might think proper to submit to sustain their respective claims.

In pursuance of this suggestion, they made to the committee written communications, in which their views of the controversy and the grounds of their respective claims were fully developed; and which were in substance as follows:—The commissioned members claimed the vacant seats under and by virtue of

the commissions issued by the executive of New Jersey; and insisted that if the committee should determine to go back of those commissions, and to inquire into the merits of the election, they had a majority of the legal votes polled, and also a majority of the votes lawfully certified to the Governor.

The non-commissioned claimants admitted the authenticity of the commissions, but alleged that they received the greatest number of votes polled—that the Governor and Privy Council, unlawfully refused to count the votes from the townships of Millville and South Amboy, for the reason that they were not included in the certificates of the clerk of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland; and that, had the votes of the townships been counted, the result would have been a majority in their favor. That the commissions being thus erroneously and unlawfully issued, were void.

The commissioned members, alleged numerous frauds and illegalities in the election; some of which they insisted ought to set aside the polls; and others invalidate the votes; such as excluding duly elected persons from officiating as judges at election; the determination of electing officers to receive alien votes, and, in fact, receiving such votes, knowing that they were illegal; disregarding all challenges of illegal votes, and permitting persons, attempting to challenge, to be driven away by threats and violence; and fraudulently abstracting votes given for them; and substituting others for their opponents; and rejecting legal votes offered for them; and admitting illegal votes on the other side; and they also submitted to the committee a list showing about 330 illegal votes given and counted for the non-commissioned claimants, and three or four legal votes offered for the commissioned members and rejected. They also alleged that they expected to prove an extensive conspiracy among the friends of the opposite set of claimants, to perpetrate these frauds and obtain these illegal votes; that they had taken some evidence to establish said fact, but had been prevented from completing the proof, because there was no law regulating the mode in which the same should be obtained, or giving compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses; and also because the friends of the non-commissioned claimants had persuaded witnesses not to attend for examination; and had prevented officers from taking depositions by intimidation and threats of public prosecution for so doing; and they also alleged that the non-commissioned claimants denied all knowledge of the alleged frauds and illegal votes; but stated that they had heard of some alien votes having been given at Millville, and admitted the fact; and also presumed that alien votes were given in other parts of the state; but believed that there were as many on the one side as on the other.

These statements were not completed and laid before the committee until the 23d day of January, and it was obvious from an examination of them, and of the resolution of the house referring the matter, that the committee must pursue one of two courses—that they must either make a preliminary report, awarding the vacant seats to one set of claimants, until the whole subject could be investigated, and the final right determined; or, proceed to a full and thorough investigation of the subject, and decide upon the merits of the whole case at once.

Eight members of the committee out of nine, were in favor of submitting a preliminary report, by which the vacant seats would have been filled; but they differed as to the basis on which that report should be founded. We entertained the opinion that it should be based on the legal returns of the only authority recognized by the laws of New Jersey as authorized to grant the return—that being the highest *prima facie* evidence of an election that could be presented—and which it has ever been the practice of Congress, and of all other legislative assemblies, to treat as conclusive in the first instance. And, accordingly, one of our members submitted the following proposition:

"Resolved, That this committee will now proceed to ascertain and determine who have the returns according to the constitution of the United States, and the laws of New Jersey; and will authorize them to occupy the contested seats from that state, until the question of ultimate right can be determined."

Other gentlemen of the committee, differing with us in opinion, thought that the executive commissions should be entirely overlooked; and that it was the duty of the committee to proceed at once to ascertain which party had received a majority of all votes, good and bad, given at the polls; and were, therefore, entitled to the returns—and submitted amendments to that effect.

This view of the subject we deem utterly fallacious; but time will not permit us to enter into the argument. The consequences resulting from this novel doctrine, are well illustrated by the scenes of disorder and confusion which resulted

from its application at the present session in a high degree discreditable to the house, and endangering the peace of the country, and which most greatly impair the confidence of all right thinking people in the perpetuity of our free institutions.

Upon a careful examination of the laws of New Jersey, we ascertained that the Governor and Privy Council were mere ministerial officers, charged with a certain specified duty, plainly set forth, viz: to ascertain and determine which six of the persons voted for, received the greatest number of votes, according to the returns made by the clerks of the several counties of the state. That the individuals who were commissioned by the Governor of New Jersey, as the representatives of that state, had received the latest number of votes thus returned according to law, was a fact not denied or denied.

Finding this difference of opinion, however, to exist in the committee as to the basis of a report, the mover of the original proposition modified the same, with the view of reaching the sense of the committee; and merely proposed, in general terms, that a preliminary report should be made, designating the individuals who would occupy the vacant seats, until the question of ultimate right could be determined; thus manifesting a disposition to have the seats filled, as the committee and the house might determine, according to their sense of justice and propriety. But, from an apprehension, as we presume, that they could not succeed in the untenable ground they had taken, that the report should be made favorable to those who barely obtain a majority of all the votes, legal and illegal, given at the election, the modified resolution was likewise resisted; and a substitute offered, which proposed to inquire who were entitled to be returned as members elected; evidently on the ground of good and bad votes; for when it was proposed to insert an amendment, which would make the case turn on the majority of legal votes, such amendment was strenuously resisted, and carried only by the casting vote of the chairman. This resolution, as ultimately adopted, was as follows:

Resolved, That this committee will now proceed to ascertain which five of the ten individuals claiming the five vacant seats from New Jersey, received a majority of legal votes, and therefore, are duly elected members of the twenty-sixth Congress, from that state, according to the constitution of the United States, and the laws of New Jersey.

Thus it will be perceived that the committee came to an early determination to investigate the ballot boxes, and ascertain who were entitled to the seats on the ground of having received a majority of legal votes, in which decision we acquiesced; and, although our opinions were unchanged as to the propriety of the views we had expressed, we determined to make no further effort to procure a result that, in our judgment, every principle of justice demanded.

We then proceeded to the consideration of another resolution offered by one of the gentlemen at the meeting, which, as amended and ultimately adopted, is as follows:

Resolved further, That whilst in the opinion of this committee, the certificates of the Governor of New Jersey are *prima facie* evidence that those who hold them are entitled to seats, they are not conclusive evidence as to the ultimate right; and that such certificates, being contested, such right must depend on the majority of legal votes given in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey.

On this resolution a division was called for, to wit, on the first branch, as follows:

Resolved further, That whilst in the opinion of this committee, the certificates of the Governor of New Jersey are *prima facie* evidence that those who hold them are entitled to the seats, they are not conclusive evidence as to the ultimate right.

And those who have paid much attention to the progress of this question, both in the house and the country, will perhaps be somewhat amazed to hear that this proposition, for which alone we had contended in the house, and the defeat of which had deprived a sovereign state in this Union of five sixths of her representation on the floor of Congress, and had excited the public mind in every part of the confederacy, met with the unanimous sanction of the committee.

The resolutions, as adopted, were communicated to all the parties engaged in the contest under the following resolution:

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be communicated to each of the claimants to the vacant seats from the state of New Jersey, and that this committee will hear them at their committee room on the 23rd day of January, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the subject of the measures which should be adopted to obtain the evidence applicable to the inquiry before the committee.

Accordingly, on the 23rd of January, the parties appeared before the committee, and there was a likelihood that after fifteen days of time and labor spent by the committee before they could arrive at any conclusion, we should at once proceed, in pursuance of these resolutions, to ascertain which five of the ten individuals claiming seats had now a majority of legal votes, and were therefore duly elected members of Congress, when very unexpectedly the undersigned, moved a reconsideration of these resolutions, with a view to offer substitutes. They were reconsidered accordingly, again discussed, and laid on the table, and the chairman intro-

duced substitutes which were amended, modified and discussed, and were finally adopted after two days.

Resolved, That the credentials of the Governor of New Jersey are *prima facie* evidence that those who hold them are entitled to seats, they are not conclusive evidence as to the ultimate right; and that such certificates, being contested, such right must depend on the majority of legal votes given in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey, at the late election for members of Congress in that state.

Resolved, That all votes received by authorized officers acting in conformity with the laws are *prima facie* legal; but if being alleged and offered to be sustained by evidence, that pluralities were obtained by means of illegal votes and frauds perpetrated on the ballot-box, this committee will admit evidence as to the truth of these allegations, and inquire who of the claimants received the greatest number of legal votes in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the laws of New Jersey, and therefore are entitled to occupy, as members of the 26th Congress, the five contested seats from that state.

Resolved, That the adoption of the above resolutions does not preclude this committee from reporting the facts and testimony, with its opinion thereon, for the consideration of the house, at any stage of its proceedings that it may deem it expedient to do so.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be communicated to each of the claimants to the vacant seats from New Jersey, and that they be informed that the committee has reconsidered and indefinitely postponed the resolutions furnished them on the 28th instant, and that this committee will hear them at their committee room on Saturday the first February proximo, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the subject of the measures which should be adopted to obtain the evidence applicable to the inquiry before the committee.

The parties accordingly met again in the committee room, and after they were severally heard, the committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will now take up the testimony which has been referred to this committee in the New Jersey case, and if, during the investigation of the subject, it shall be desired by either party to furnish additional testimony, that then the parties be allowed such reasonable time as may be determined by the committee, to take such additional testimony, in the manner prescribed by the laws of New Jersey relating to contested elections, unless the parties agree upon some other mode which may be sanctioned by the committee.

Thus it will be perceived, that before a paper purporting to be testimony in this case, was offered by the committee, it was resolved to decide upon its competency alone; and it was further resolved, that time should be allowed either party requiring it, to take additional testimony, with a view, as we supposed, of ascertaining the whole truth, touching the merits of the election.

This resolution the committee adopted, without knowing how it would affect the interests of either party, or which should be first to ask for time; for it depended on what portion of the testimony might be received, and what rejected on either side.

In pursuance thereof, the committee proceeded to hear objections and arguments on the competency of evidence. Most of the testimony on the part of the non-commissioned claimants, consisted of certificates and sworn copies of papers, the affidavits appended to which were *ex parte*, and taken without notice. And most of that adduced by the commissioned claimants, besides their commissions, consisted of depositions taken before state officers in New Jersey, upon notice to the opposite party. Numerous objections were taken to the competency of this evidence, but the undersigned felt no embarrassment in respect to any of them, except that which raised an inquiry as to the sufficiency of the notice of taking the depositions; there being no law of Congress or of the state applicable to this case, directing the mode of taking evidence, the committee experienced great difficulty in finding any rule that would do justice to all concerned.

The usage of the house for many years, had sanctioned the practice of receiving depositions, in cases of contested election, taken on reasonable notice; but had not set forth what was reasonable notice. The commissioned members indicated a willingness that, as much as they were to return to New Jersey to obtain additional proofs, the committee should reject all testimony in respect to which there was much doubt; to the end that they might retake the evidence, and place the matter beyond dispute.

It is proper to state, that this suggestion, made from motives of prudence, avowedly influenced the action of one of the undersigned, who voted for the exclusion of testimony which he would not have hesitated to receive, if compelled to proceed at once and dispose of the case on its merits. The chairman seemed disposed to take a liberal view of the subject, and to admit nearly the whole of the evidence on both sides; treating what we deemed objections to competency as mere objections to the sufficiency of the proofs; the effect of which was, with the aid of the other four members concurring in the report already submitted, to let in much the most important part of the testimony adduced by the non-commissioned claimants, though taken *ex parte* and without notice. But when the testimony on the other side came under

consideration, the same members voted against its competency, though taken on notice, in accordance with the practice of the house, and it so happened that in consequence of the influence of a wish which impelled to have the case cleared of all embarrassment, by re-taking the evidence, much of the most important part of a proof offered by the commissioned claimants was rejected, and the testimony before the committee was left in a very confused, imperfect and chaotic state, such in such a condition as to render it, in the judgment of the undersigned, in a high degree unjust to make it the basis of the action either in the committee or the house, for any purpose whatever.

When the committee had thus disposed of the questions of competency arising on the evidence before it, the commissioned members again renewed their application for further time, to finish taking their testimony; and again verbally stated to the committee the various difficulties which had prevented the completion of their proofs before the session of Congress. And this statement not being denied by the non-commissioned claimants, the committee, in consideration of those difficulties, and also in reference to the fact that such of the testimony adduced had been rejected in the manner above stated, deemed the request reasonable, and determined to grant it; and both parties being decidedly of the opinion that the testimony could not be taken before the second Monday of April next, the committee adopted a preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, the people of the state of New Jersey are at present deprived of five-sixths of their representation in the House of Representatives, and it being highly expedient that the decision of the question between the several claimants to the five contested seats in the house be made as speedily as practicable, consistent with a due investigation, deliberation, and J. B. Ayer, William H. Husted and others, having made application to the committee, for time to take further evidence, to maintain their right to seats in said house, and the committee having alleged that, if the committee go into an investigation of the question of who received the plurality of legal votes, they desire time also to take testimony;

Therefore, Resolved, That the chairman be required to notify the several claimants aforesaid, that this committee will not proceed to a final decision of the question of ultimate right depending before them, until the second Monday in April next, at which time the committee will report, the proofs to be closed, and will not receive any testimony taken by either of the parties after that time, but nothing in this resolution shall prevent the committee at any time before that day from taking up and deciding said case, if the parties so desire.

In justice to the chairman of the committee, it should be stated, that he indicated to the committee an anxious wish that the time allowed for the completion of the proofs, should be abbreviated, with a view to bring the case, upon its merits, before the house, at as early a day as practicable; and three of the undersigned, in deference to the opinions and feelings of the chairman, co-operated with him in an effort to procure a reconsideration of the above resolution; which was defeated by the votes of the other members of the committee.

Nothing now remained to be done, but to carry out the original plan as exhibited in the said resolutions; and accordingly the following resolution was offered by one of the undersigned, and adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That the parties to the contested election for the state of New Jersey be, and they are hereby, authorized to take the testimony of such witnesses as either of them may desire to examine, by depositions in conformity with the laws of that state in force at the time of taking any such testimony, on the subject of contested elections in similar cases; provided that the parties may by any agreement under their hands regulate the mode of giving notice, and other matters of form at their discretion.

Soon after the adoption of these resolutions, the commissioned members left the city for the state of New Jersey, to finish taking their evidence, where they still remain. We did not anticipate, nor had we an intimation, from any quarter, that further proceedings in the case were contemplated, either in the committee or the house, until the expiration of the time allowed the parties to complete their evidence; nor are we willing to believe that the house would have adopted the resolution of the 23rd of February, if it had known the situation of the case before the committee, or anticipated the construction which the committee would put on the resolution.

Nothing is more abhorrent to a well regulated mind, than the appearance of deception or treachery in the administration of justice. We will not, for the honor of our country, believe that the highest deliberative assembly in the land, acting as a judicial tribunal, and deciding, not only upon the rights of individuals, but also upon the rights of one of the sovereign states of the Union, will, for a moment, after these parties have been sent away in confident security that they were to have time to take their evidence, entertain the idea of taking up the case in their absence, and deciding it without a hearing and with the proofs on one side wholly incomplete. Such a procedure would be an example of injustice and perfidy so flagrant, and establish a precedent so pernicious, that it would hardly

be respectful to this honorable body to give it a further examination.

At this stage of the proceedings (the parties having returned to New Jersey to complete their testimony,) the subject was again brought before the house, and was again effort made to instruct the committee to report forthwith who had received a majority of the votes given at the polls; and, on a proposition to amend the resolution by inserting the word "lawful," so as to require the committee to report the *LAWFUL* votes only, a long, earnest, and to some extent, an angry debate arose; and by the casting vote of the speaker, the amendment was adopted; and the resolution was sent to the committee in the following form:

Resolved, That the committee of elections be authorized to report to this house such papers and such of their proceedings as they may desire to have printed by order of the house, and that they be instructed also to report forthwith, which five of the ten individuals, claiming seats from the state of New Jersey, received the greatest number of *LAWFUL* votes from the whole state for representatives in the Congress of the United States, at the election of 1838, in said state, with all the evidence of the fact in their possession; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent or delay the action of said committee in taking testimony and deciding the said case upon the merits of the election.

A majority of the committee, paying no regard to absolute instructions of the house, to report the *LAWFUL* votes, decided that the introduction of the word "lawful" did not affect the original meaning of the proposition, and that the resistance it had encountered in the house from four of their own members had no object in it but a perverse and obstinate determination on their part to oppose a perfectly harmless amendment; and they proceeded at once, without deigning to go into an examination of the testimony before them, to make a report on the whole number of votes given at the polls, lawful and unlawful, the men and the boys, the aliens and the citizens, without discrimination, and without stopping to inquire whether the elections were held in the manner prescribed by law, when they knew that allegations had been made and partially established that all these matters would be proven, and many of them, perhaps enough, already proven by the testimony then before them, to change the result, at least in part, if they would have opened and examined it. But this the committee conclude, and labor throughout their report to prove, they were not authorized to do, because they were directed to report forthwith on the lawful votes, and that the effect of that omnipotent and "pungent word forthwith," neutralized and nullified the word lawful, and rendered it perfectly nugatory; and that being required to report forthwith the law-

ful votes, and that that was what the House intended when by a vote of 97 to 98 they determined to insert it.

Why, then, did these gentlemen themselves resist its introduction? It was precisely what they had struggled for in committee, and why did they not put the same construction on their own act in committee, when by the casting vote of the chairman it was then decided to insert the word "lawful" under the same circumstances? Why did they not then proceed to ascertain who had received a majority of legal as well as legal votes, and report that fact to the house? Only, we suppose, because that "pungent word forthwith" was omitted.

This branch of the report, we confess, we feel much difficulty in preparing, from an indisposition to say any thing that might bear the appearance of a want of a proper deference for the opinions of our colleagues; and yet, we have so little respect for the reasoning contained in that report, that we scarcely know how to characterize or treat it. We do not mean to impeach their motives or their intelligence, but, at the same time, we are impelled to speak of it as the most extraordinary document that has ever come under our observation. Let us compare the resolution of the house with the report of the committee, and ascertain whether the instructions therein contained have been obeyed or disregarded.

By that resolution the committee were instructed to report forthwith, which five of the ten individuals claiming seats from the state of New Jersey, received the greatest number of lawful votes, from the whole state, for representatives in the Congress of the United States, at the election of 1838 in said state, with all the evidence of that fact in their possession; provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to prevent or delay the action of the committee in taking testimony, or deciding the case upon the merits of the election. How has this portion and absolute instruction been fulfilled? Was there a member of the body that did not feel and believe, on the introduction of the word lawful, that was so strenuously resisted, that the whole object of the mover of the original resolution and his friends, had been defeated? Was there a member of the house who anticipated that within a few days from that time, without the examination of testimony, the committee would report that all the votes given at the election were lawful votes, because they were enjoined to report forthwith, when they were expressly required to report who received the greatest number of lawful votes only from the whole state; and if there was no testimony before the committee to enable them to report forthwith, what they were required to report, why did they not state

that fact to the house? Why did they not report, that the testimony is incomplete, and the parties to the contest are now, by order of the committee, at home, taking evidence to establish what you have instructed us to report? Why did they not give to that pungent word "forthwith" its plain, common sense meaning, as soon as practicable, without unnecessary delay? But, instead of that, it is made to control the whole resolution.

What says the report? "When the proposition to instruct was originally introduced as an amendment to the application with which the committee had come before the house, its intent was clear that a report should be immediately made of the names of those who had received the greatest number of votes at the last Congressional election in New Jersey. If any thing more was wanting to explain the meaning of this proposition, it is to be found in the proviso which was added, and which clearly indicated that the action of the house was moved to demand, did not contemplate an interference with the course adopted by the committee for the taking of testimony; and deciding the case upon the merits of the election."

And yet when the resolution is so altered as to require the committee to report upon the lawful votes only, it means precisely what was intended before the amendment was adopted. Such a course of reasoning, we take for granted, cannot be satisfactory, either to the house or the country.

The report proceeds to say: "At the same time, the committee cannot entirely (mark the word) entirely overlook the word 'lawful,' or strike that from the resolution, which was inserted upon a contest so close, as to require a casting vote for its decision;" which casting vote may as well be ascribed to the chairman of the committee, as to the speaker of the house, for one vote counted as much as the other; and we would respectfully inquire whether the honorable chairman himself, who drafted that report, attached no importance to the insertion of the word *lawful*, at the time he voted for it.

The report goes on: "There is but one other basis left, and that is the *prima facie* case upon the returns of the local officers of the several polls; and the nature of the controversy taken into consideration, it can scarcely be doubted that to this basis the resolution looked."

But the very subject of the controversy before the house, was, whether the resolution should look to that basis or not—whether it should look to the whole vote, or the lawful votes only; and it had been decided by the casting vote referred to, that it should look to the *lawful* vote only; and not to the whole vote given, as originally proposed by the resolution; and while the committee "cannot entirely overlook the word 'lawful,' or strike it from the resolution, they have no difficulty in disregarding its plain import and meaning, and they report the very matter they were instructed, by the house, not to report, and this not from a desire to make such a report, (because five members of that committee had constantly refused to make a report based upon any such principle,) but in strict obedience to the instructions of the house. But, in addition to this "pungent word, forthwith," it is said "the proviso qualified the meaning of the word lawful."

Now, the construction that we give to the proviso, is, that it qualifies this word "forthwith," and was intended as a qualification of that word when first introduced. That is to say, that whilst you are required to report, forthwith, which five of these ten gentlemen received the greatest number of votes from the whole state, nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent, or delay the action of the committee in taking testimony, or deciding said case upon the merits of the election. It appears to us that there can be but one opinion on this subject, that the proviso was intended as a qualification to the "forthwith" report to be made; and it is totally incomprehensible to us, how the minds of the committee could have been drawn into the strange error, that the proviso was intended to qualify what, at the time it was written, constituted no part of the resolution.

The subsequent introduction of the word lawful, as we conceive, not only does, but was intended to qualify, control and explain, the whole resolution; it was an explanation of itself. But the committee have determined that the word "forthwith," and the proviso, which were intended to be explained, by the word lawful, themselves explain the explanation, or, in other words, nullifies and renders altogether nugatory, this most important and all-controlling explanatory amendment.

There is one view of this subject that is truly singular, however, and that is, that in the early part of the session, when the same facts were admitted before the house that are now reported by the committee, there was not a member of this body prepared to give the seats to those who received a majority of all the votes given, including the bad with the good. Why was the case ever referred to the committee? The house having refused to recognize those persons as members who have the legal commissions, and not venturing at that time to recognize those who had no returns, and only claimed that they had received a majority of legal and illegal votes, the whole matter was referred to a committee for investigation, under such circumstances as to indicate conclusively, that those of this body who were in favor of going behind the commissions, contemplated an inquiry the most ample and comprehensive.

To this result the undersigned are led by a review of all the circumstances which have attended the action of the house on this subject, from the commencement of the session, as well as by the flagrant injustice which will mark the contrary course, leading, with a basic unsparingly, to the decision of a great and important question, in the absence of the parties, and contrary to the expectations which they had been authorized to indulge.

In order to bring this subject more fully before the house, the undersigned deem it proper to state, that immediately upon the assembling of the committee, under the resolution herein examined, the majority, without considering the proofs admitted to be competent, the tendency of which was to show that unlawful votes had been polled for non-commissioned claimants, settled "forthwith," the principles upon which the report should be made; and peremptorily instructed the chairman to add the votes of Millville and South Amboy, to those counted by the Governor in Privy Council thus resolving the duties of the committee into the solution of an arithmetical problem of the most simple character.

But there is an additional and most imposing fact, which we desire to present for the consideration of the House, before they decide this important question.

At the moment the committee had the report under consideration, and before any vote was taken thereon, the chairman had in possession a sealed package of depositions, addressed to the Speaker of the House, to the care of the chairman, and endorsed "depositions in the New Jersey case," forwarded by the commissioned claimants; and which the majority of the committee refused to send to the Speaker, to the end that the same might be opened, and taken into consideration in the decision of the question then pending in committee. On examination, we find that the said depositions establish and prove illegal votes cast for the non-commissioned claimants, which added to other unlawful votes already proven, are sufficient to give one of the commissioned claimants (Mr. Stratton) his seat, on the ground of receiving a majority of lawful votes cast at the polls.

The following table will show how many illegal votes the commissioned members must prove (if the votes of Millville and South Amboy be added) to establish their right over their opponents to the vacant seats, viz:

Mr. Stratton	over	Mr. Kille	31
Maxwell	"	Ryall	54
Halsead	"	Dickerson	112
York	"	Cooper	135
Ayerigg	"	Vroom	199

The proofs laid in the first instance before the committee would have established both Messrs. Stratton and Maxwell in their seats, had the same been in all respects accurate.

The injustice of refusing to examine the new depositions is the more apparent from the fact that they were taken as substitutes for other depositions on the same subject, which had been rejected under circumstances herein before detailed. Their weight and effect is greatly enhanced by the fact that the contesting party was present, and cross examined the witnesses.

The undersigned made strenuous efforts to induce the majority of the committee to strike out the word "lawful," whenever it appears in their report as qualifying the word "votes," so that the language of the report might correspond with the principle on which it is based, and thus all misapprehensions, either by the house or the country, be excluded; and also to induce the majority to insert a clause in their report to indicate opposition to it in the committee, and to grant us time for the exposition of our views through the medium of a counter-report; but their efforts proved wholly unavailing.

We have said enough, we trust, to establish the propriety of having the report of the committee re-committed; that the instructions given may be literally and faithfully obeyed.

With this statement of facts, to sustain which we respectfully ask for the printing of all the documents, we leave the case to the House; and if it be condescended to make a report, submitted under such circumstances, the basis of any action that will compromise rights of either of the parties in this controversy, we beg leave, as members of the committee, as representatives of the people, and in behalf of the sovereign states of this Union, to protest against what we conceive a most indefensible and unlawful proceeding.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
JNO. M. BOTTTS,
GEO. W. CRABB,
TRUMAN SMITH,

Washington, March 10, 1840.

Rocky Mountain Flax.—A species of Flax has been found growing spontaneously in the country adjacent to the Rocky Mountains, similar in many respects to the ordinary flax, but perennial in its growth. It may be mowed like grass, and not be pulled up every season. Mr. Oakley, who traveled through the country on the head waters of the Platte, last year, describes a vast prairie, thirty miles long and three miles broad, covered with a thick growth of this flax. It is said to be of a strong, tenacious fibre, and it is used by the Indians to make fishing nets. If this plant should be found to be equal to the flax which is now cultivated in the country in respect to firmness and strength, its perennial nature will give it a decided superiority, and render the culture of it far more easy and productive. *Baltimore American.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, April 2.

We are requested to state, that the Rev. George W. Purify will preach at Mars Hill on Saturday and Sunday, the 11th and 12th of April next.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The President of the United States transmitted to the Senate on Thursday last, some recent correspondence between Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Forayth, Secretary of State, relating to the boundary question which has been so long pending between the two governments; the complexion of which, in the view of some, seems to indicate the probability of a hostile termination. We trust, however, that better councils will prevail, and that no subordinate question will be suffered to interrupt the negotiation upon the main subject in dispute; a happy termination of which might soon be looked for, if proper prudence and forbearance shall be permitted to govern the actions of both governments.

For the settlement of this matter, the government of the United States has made several propositions to that of Great Britain, giving her the choice of either of them. These propositions all look to some commission that shall have power to settle definitively the whole question as to the boundary, by running the line according to the treaty. These propositions have been long before the British government; and from the letter of Mr. Fox, we are informed that the British government are "only waiting for the detailed report of the British commissioners recently employed to survey the disputed territory, which report it was believed would be completed and delivered by the end of the present month (March,) in order to transmit to the government of the United States a reply to their last proposal upon the subject of the boundary negotiation." It may, therefore, be hoped that the answer of the British government will be such as may lead to an amicable and final settlement of the question.

A District Convention for the sixth Electoral District, composed of the counties of Guilford, Randolph and Chatham, was held at Asheville on the 25th ult., at which the Hon. Abram Rencher was nominated as the Whig candidate for Elector for that district. A number of spirited resolutions were adopted by the convention, among which was the following:

Resolved. That the nominee of this convention be and is hereby requested to canvass the whole district thoroughly, and to address the people on the great questions of national politics.

We understand it is the intention of Mr. Rencher to comply with the request in this resolution. His capacity as a public speaker, and the general estimation in which he is held, will add much to the Whig cause, already popular in that district.

It will be seen, by an article in another column from the Raleigh Register, that Charles Manly, esq. has been nominated in that district as the Whig Elector, and that he has effectively taken the field in support of Harrison and Reform. We trust that in all the electoral districts of this state, men similarly gifted and patriotic will be brought out, and we are confident in the belief that the elections in November next will show that their labors have not been in vain.

"Republican Touchstone."—The first number of a paper bearing this title, has been issued by Mr. L. May, from the Star Office at Raleigh. He proposes to issue it once a week from the 1st of May to the 1st of November for one dollar. The Touchstone will advocate the election of William H. Harrison for the Presidency, John Tyler for the Vice Presidency, and John M. Morehead for Governor—and the true republican principles for which the Whigs have been long and nobly contending. May success attend his enterprise.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, March 19.
The bill to provide for the payment of damages sustained by individuals by the war with the Indian tribes since 1830, was ordered to be engrossed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Friday, March 20.
Mr. Benton presented a paper from the treasury department, showing the operations of the British mint. Mr. Benton desired that this paper might be printed, in connection with that submitted the other day from the treasury department, showing the amount of exports and imports of gold and silver coin and bullion. The object, he said, was to show that there was a great deal more specie than was supposed. In three years there had been fifty millions of pounds sterling coined in gold, besides ten millions in silver change, and showing an aggregate of three hundred millions in little better than twenty years.

Mr. Webster would make no objection to the printing; but if it was meant to show the quantity of specie in circulation, the document would fail of the object, because it did not show what quantity was used every year in the arts and melted into bullion.

The bill providing for the payment of damages sustained by individuals in the war with the Indian tribes since 1830, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Monday, March 23.
After the presentation of numerous petitions, and one or two reports from committees on private cases, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, in which it was occupied till the usual hour of adjournment.

Tuesday, March 24.
After the presentation of a few memorials and reports on private cases, the Senate went into the consideration of executive business, in which it was occupied until the usual hour of adjournment.

Wednesday, March 25.
After the presentation of a few memorials and reports from committees, the Senate was again occupied in the consideration of executive business until the usual hour of adjournment.

Thursday, March 26.
The Senate spent some time in executive session, after which,

Mr. Benton, from the committee on finance, to which was referred the bill to reduce the drawbacks on refined sugar and rum, and to reduce the fishing bounties and allowances in proportion to the reduced duties on sugar, molasses and salt, reported the same without amendment; and it was on motion made the order of the day for Monday the 15th of April.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, was then taken up, and the question being taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Norvell, it was lost—ayes 14, nays 34.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the bill, by inserting after "Illinois," the words "east of Vandalia;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, proposed to amend the bill by striking out the last section, (the two per cent. clause.) After some remarks by him, and Mr. Young, the bill was postponed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, March 19.

The resolution for printing the testimony in relation to the New Jersey contested election still being the unfinished business of the morning hour, Mr. Hand resumed his remarks, and spoke until the conclusion of the hour.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the treasury note bill. Mr. Bond resumed the floor, and continued to address the committee until past two o'clock. Mr. Vanderpool followed, and spoke in favor of the bill until five o'clock, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Friday, March 20.

The New Jersey case again coming up, Mr. Brown of Ten. (a member of the majority of the committee) took the floor in defence of the report and of the whole course of the majority, in reply to the speech of Mr. Jenifer. He continued to speak until near the close of the morning hour. The previous question was then moved; but after some conversation it was withdrawn, and Mr. Botts took the floor, but did not proceed far when, the hour having expired,

The house again went into committee of the whole, and the residue of the day was devoted to the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

Saturday, March 21.
The New Jersey case was again taken up, and Mr. Botts continued his speech until the expiration of the hour. The house then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Monday, March 23.
The whole of the day was occupied in the reception and disposition of resolutions.

Tuesday, March 24.
The New Jersey case again coming up as the unfinished business of the morning, Mr. Botts continued his remarks until the expiration of the hour.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Mr. Dawson of Georgia in the chair, on the bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes. The remainder of this day, all the night, and the whole of the next day, were occupied in the consideration of this bill. During the night some hours were lost for the want of a quorum; and under the operation of a call of the house, several members were brought from their lodgings in custody of the ver-geant at arms, some of whom were fined and others excused because of indisposition.

Thursday, March 26.
The New Jersey case again coming up as the unfinished business of the morning, Mr. Botts concluded his remarks. The previous question was then moved; and Mr. Medill commenced a reply to Mr. Botts, and proceeded to the expiration of the hour; when the house proceeded to the orders of the day.

Reports from the majority and minority of the select committee on the public printing, heretofore appointed, were presented, which, together with all the testimony taken before the committee, and their journal, were ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

The treasury note bill was then taken up in committee of the whole. Several amendments were proposed; one by Mr. Montgomery, authorizing the lowest denomination of notes issued to be ten dollars instead of fifty; one by Mr. Underwood, to prohibit the secretary of the treasury from issuing them to any other than bona fide creditors of the government. The debate was continued to a late hour, the floor principally occupied by administration members. The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The bill was then made the special order for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, to take precedence of all other business.

The Sub-Treasury or Exchequer Bank Bill reported to the House.

We perceive that the committee of ways and means, through their chairman, Mr. Jones, have reported the Senate's Sub-Treasury or Exchequer Bank Bill, without an amendment. It has been believed by many that the administration would, if possible, dodge this measure until after the presidential election. We have never entertained this opinion, for we know that however anxious the President might be to defer this measure, Benton "who rules the roost" at Washington, would accept of nothing short of the passage of the bill during the present session. This being the case, we sincerely hope the Whig party, remembering the lessons of the past, will carefully abstain from meddling with the bill in any shape, save and except by giving a vote against it. The administration have the majority; they can pass the bill in any shape they please in spite of all the Whigs can say or do against it; and we are for letting them take the undivided responsibility, so that when the measure fails and the whole country rings with denunciations of it, no man can say "this was Whig work."

Pet. Intell.

We learn that at the Convention, held this week at Smithfield, Charles Manly, esq. of this city, was nominated as the Elector on the Harrison and Tyler Ticket, for the district composed of the counties of Wake, Johnston and Wayne. We are truly gratified at this selection; for independent of the fact, that it is a compliment justly due to the uniform consistency of that gentleman's political character, such is his proverbial urbanity of manner, and great personal popularity, that we are confident his name will be a tower of strength to the good cause.

We learn moreover, that Judge Saunders was present at Smithfield (being the week of the Superior Court) and addressed the people at great length. He was replied to, however, by Mr. Manly, in a speech, which is represented by our informant, as having been one of the most effective he ever heard. He says, that the impression made by Mr. M. was most visible, and of that character which, he is certain, will be permanent in its effects. We know that Mr. Manly is thoroughly roused as to the importance of the contest now going on between power on the one hand, and popular rights on the other; and we know, also, how acceptable he always makes himself to his

auditory, when he is "in the vein." We have no doubt, therefore, that the report of our informant is "true to the letter," and we feel that it is cause of gratulation to every true Whig, to hear of men like Manly and Badger, engaged in the duties of a laborious profession, zealously entering into the contest on the side of sound principles. It is "a sign," that North Carolina will neither be caught napping, nor frightened into a surrender.

Register.

"THE PILOT."—This is the name of a newspaper, about to be published in Baltimore, by DUFF GREEN. He will, no doubt, materially aid the Whig cause; for, independent of the fact, that he wields a vigorous pen, his former intimate association with Mr. Van Buren has given him, no doubt, a clear insight to that gentleman's political character, and the true springs of action which govern all his acts. We take the following passage from his prospectus:

"The chief inducement to resume the arduous and responsible duties of an editor, is the hope that he may now contribute something towards the election of Gen. Harrison. The fidelity, ability, firmness, and moderation with which that eminent citizen has discharged the most responsible and difficult public trusts—his unexampled popularity as the Chief Magistrate of the territories north-west of the Ohio—the unimpeached integrity of his public life—his amiable, courteous, and dignified respect for the laws and public opinion, are guarantees that, if elected, he will bring into the administration faithful, competent, and honest men, who will devote all the constitutional means of the government to restore confidence, and thus revive the industry, enterprise, credit, and prosperity of the country, now paralyzed by unfaithful and incompetent public agents. The Pilot will review the course of the present administration, and discuss freely the fraudulent speculations in the public lands, and their connection with the subsequent warfare on the banking institutions of the country. In doing this, the present and the past administrations will be identified, and their measures examined and contrasted. The present unexampled condition of the country, the causes in which it originated, and the inevitable consequence of continuing power in the same hands, will be boldly and faithfully treated."

The Boundary Question.—On this subject, the Halifax (N. S.) Haligonian of the 3d inst. says:

"The boundary question, that prolific source of discord for the last thirty years, has now become a subject of such engrossing consequence that unless measures be adopted for settling the question, more coercive measures must be resorted to. The editor of the Quebec Gazette states it as his belief, that England would rather relinquish a portion of her rights than to proceed to hostilities, and from all we can learn of the value of the Disputed Territory, apart from other considerations, we think this would be the more judicious course, as a war with the United States, let it terminate as it would, could not but be attended with the most disastrous consequences. A report has gone forth, that Great Britain has determined upon maintaining her rights, and refusing to yield up any portion of the bone in contention; this, however, we believe to be unfounded."

Last week, at Iredell Superior Court, his honor Judge Settle, presiding, John Hoover received sentence of death, after an unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court from the Fall term of Iredell. Friday the 15th May, was fixed upon for his execution.

John Klutts was arraigned, tried and found guilty of feloniously seducing away and carrying off a slave the property of William Morton, Esq. of that County. He received the sentence of the law, and was condemned to be hung on Friday, the 29th May next.

Azel Yates, a youth of 16 or 17, was convicted of horse-stealing, and received twenty five lashes by way of correction and punishment.

Whig Banner.

An Important Convert.—Ex Governor Kinney, of Illinois, one of the most influential and decided friends Gen. Jackson ever had in that State, has come out in a publication under his proper signature, in favor of Gen. Harrison, and against the Sub-Treasury National Bank measure now proposed. He says the system "has been in full operation for hundreds of years in Spain, and has produced nothing but monarchy and aristocracy."

It is apparent, said the President, in his Message to Congress in 1835, that gold and silver will take the place of bank notes under twenty dollars, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The state banks, according to his notion, were soon to consummate this happy condition of things. Have they done it? Let the "farmers and mechanics of the country," whose eyes have not been blinded with the sight of a gold coin of the value of five dollars for the last three years, answer.

Nashville Whig.

Good News from Pennsylvania.—Our informant from the elections held in Pennsylvania on Friday last, for borough and township officers, is very favorable to the cause of Harrison and Reform. At and near Philadelphia, the Whigs carried every thing before them. Their gain has been tremendous. The old Northern Liberties is completely recovered

ed from the grasp of last Fall, and, instead of a majority of 900 votes against us, gave on Friday a majority of upwards of 500 in favor of the Whig candidates.

From Franklin county, we hear that the Whigs carried the election by increased majorities, not only in the boroughs, but in other Districts. A fellow from that county, dated on Saturday last, says: "You may set down Franklin county for 750 majority for Old Tippecanoe. There seems to be a settled determination to oust the Spoilers, and I am certain that nothing can stay the current that has set in so strong against them."

Nat. Int.

From the Yeoman.

Every man familiar with the political history of the country remembers the eloquent and spirit-stirring efforts of John Holmes, in the Massachusetts Senate, during the last war. His speeches went the rounds of the republican papers of that day, and none praised them higher than did the Richmond Enquirer. This was at the period in which Mr. Van Buren was supporting De Witt Clinton for President against Mr. Madison. Let this be borne in mind. It is among the records the times, and Mr. Van Buren's friends cannot deny it. Mr. Holmes was afterwards for many years in Congress, as a representative and senator from Maine, and in both Houses was familiar with the capacity and services of Gen. Harrison. In a late correspondence with Moses Carlton, esq., an old Republican, Mr. Holmes thus speaks of the People's candidate:

"You inquire into my opinion of General Harrison. His military merit is a matter of history—the achievements of his youth in defence of the frontier against a savage foe; and particularly at the battle of the Miami of the lake under the gallant Wayne, you have long since known. His victories at Tippecanoe, Fort Meigs, and the Thames, are familiar; for they are comparatively recent exploits. His official duties, while governor of the North Western territory are less known, but suffice it to say he held his appointment under President Jefferson, and though the office might have been lucrative to him, his duty to the public and his faithful application of the national funds were so punctually performed, that he acquired nothing for himself. He was always liberal and brave, and as successful as brave; and I do him no more than justice when I say, that at the close of the last war an American officer stood higher than Gen. Harrison. Col. Johnson, who served under him, and is now Vice President of the United States, has repeatedly given him this character, and I know he is too honorable to take it back.

But my personal acquaintance with Gen. Harrison is a confirmation. We were members together in the House of Representatives of the U. States from 1817 to 1820, and in the Senate from 1825 to 1827 inclusive, and were on intimate terms.

Gen. Harrison is a scholar and a gentleman—as well as a soldier and statesman. Few men in the United States are better versed in military science and history. As a speaker, his voice and articulation are clear and distinct, his diction is pure and classical, and his eloquence persuasive and impressive. He stood high as representative and senator, and on military subjects he was especially instructive and edifying.

As a man and a citizen, his character is unexceptionable. He is liberal, kind and humane. Instances of his commiseration for the defenceless inhabitants on the frontier, when exposed to the merciless savages, might be mentioned, truly interesting and affecting. Sure I am, were Gen. Harrison as well known here as he is at home, no man would be more popular or better loved.

Though he has been long and high in public life, he is comparatively poor, having not only applied faithfully the public funds with which he was entrusted, to public uses, but having expended much of his own fortune to relieve the distresses of his countrymen.

I am, with sentiments of sincere respect, your friend, &c.

JOHN HOLMES.

As to the state of New York, the Whigs of the Union need not feel the least apprehension. It is here as in Ohio, all setting one way. Old Tippecanoe will run ahead of any, and all, even our most popular tickets, and General Jackson fashion take in every thing with him.

New York Express.

A Mistake.—The Montgomery Advertiser is out in a labored article defending the project of Mr. Buchanan to reduce the wages of the laboring men of the country, and goes into quite an elaborate argument, quoting old Cobbett to prove how much better off laborers would be to have sixpence instead of three shillings a day. But the Advertiser is a little too fast. Mr. Buchanan himself is now trying to back out from his position. He begins to see that the free working

men of the country do not like it—they have no notion of coming down to the hard money standard of Edward the Third. Exp. States.

THE MARKETS.

Raleigh, March 31.	
Flour,	4 50 a 5 00
Corn,	0 50 a 0 00
Cotton,	0 7 a 0 08
Fayetteville, March 28.	
Bacon,	00 08 a 00 07
Peaswax,	00 22 a 00 25
Corn,	00 12 a 00 13
Corn,	00 05 a 00 07
Flaxseed,	00 65 a 00 60
Flour,	1 00 a 0 90
Feathers,	3 75 a 4 50
00 40	
Savannah, March 28.	
Flour,	4 50 a 5 50
Rice, 100 lbs.	75 a 3 00
Salt, bushel,	00 00 a 00 45
" sack,	0 00 a 1 02
Sugar,	00 7 a 00 10
Petersburg, March 28.	
Cotton,	00 06 a 00 04
Wheat,	0 00 a 1 00
Tobacco,	3 00 a 6 75

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 18th ult., by Charles Wilson, esq. Mr. Thomas Jordan to Miss Sarah Wilkerson.

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on Friday the 27th ult. Maj. JOHN RAY, aged about 65 years.

Died, in the city of Raleigh, on Friday the 27th ult., of consumption, Miss ANN OWEN, daughter of the Hon. Duncan Cameron.

Died, in Greensborough, on Tuesday the 24th ult. HENRY HUMPHREYS, esq. one of the most enterprising citizens of that place.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
2 Thursday,	5 43	6 15	1st 9 10 a.m.
3 Friday,	5 44	6 16	2nd 9 11 a.m.
4 Saturday,	5 43	6 17	3rd 9 12 a.m.
5 Sunday,	5 42	6 18	4th 9 13 a.m.
6 Monday,	5 41	6 19	5th 9 14 a.m.
7 Tuesday,	5 40	6 20	New 9 15 a.m.
8 Wednesday,	5 38	6 22	Full 9 16 a.m.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1840, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	L
T. G. Agnew	Oran Lloyd
Hannah Andrews	Silas Link
M. H. Bird	John L. Leathers
Harriet N. Barnes	James Leathers 3
William C. Wells	
Samuel Barlow	Doctor R. Murphy
James J. Blackwood	Alexander Murphy
John Broadhurst	Mary Martin
	Lydia McKee
	William Maby
Kintchen Cary	
Jesse Clinton	James Nobles
Jed Clend	N
Catharine Clark	R. M. Orrell
Stephen Clark	
Abraham Crabtree	P
William Chambers, sr.	Peter J. Potts
Hardin Couch	Pleasant Pritchard
Allen Collins	James Phillips
James Collins, jr.	Mary Jane Place
John W. Canton	M. L. Puffer
James R. Co's	John Primrose 3
	R
Bennet Deason	James Roney
	Maj. John Ray 3
Abisha Fauett	Wm N Roberts
John J. Freeland	Susan Revels
Thomas Flint	
James S. G'enn	Elizabeth Sweet
	John Scott
	Charles C. Smith
	T
James Hamilton 2	Elizabeth Terry
David Hobbs	Porter Thompson
George Harrington	Samuel Thomson
John Hobson	John Tinnin
Charity Horner	Mary D. Tinnin
Mary Hill	Martin Thomas
Calvin Hill	Stephen Taylor
E. Hopkins	A Tolson
	W
James Jackson	Henderson Wood
William Jones 2	En Woods
Charles W. Johnston	Samuel Whick 2
	Katherine Walls
John Kelly	William Ward

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

April 1. 15—

Bacon for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of excellent BACON for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills, April 2. 15—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1840.

Robert A. Colclough } Petition for Divorce.

Margaret M. C. aka }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M. Colclough, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Standard, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the courthouse in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00 15—3m

Job Printing.

EXPEDITED AT THIS OFFICE.

Social Benefits of Education.—The extreme profligacy, improvidence and misery which are so prevalent among the laboring classes in many countries, are chiefly to be ascribed to the want of education. In proof of this, we need only cast our eyes on the condition of the Irish, compared with that of the peasantry in Scotland. Among the former you behold nothing but a wretched, wretched and slothful, and on the contrary, the disadvantages of a worse state of agency and comfort, the fruit of industry and industry, is conspicuous among the lower class. And in what is this disparity in their situation to be ascribed? In Ireland very few of the poor can read, and they grow up in total ignorance of what it most is a rational creature to understand; while in Scotland, the establishment of free schools in every parish, an essential branch of the ecclesiastical constitution of the country, brings the means of instruction within the reach of the poorest, who are thus insured to decency, industry and order.

A Disclaimer.—General Zarembo had a very long Polish name. The king having heard of it, one day asked him good humoredly, "Pray, Zarembo, what is your name?" The General repeated to him immediately the whole of his long name. "Why," said the king, "the devil himself never had such a name." "I should presume not, sir," replied the General, "as he was no relation of mine."

That young man who pretends to more merit than he possesses, or who values himself on trifles which imply none, will, from the discerning, draw contempt instead of honor. In the eagerness of his pursuit after praise which he does not deserve, he will be apt to overlook the advantage which he really has, and to neglect the cultivation of those virtues with which he was endowed by the Author of his frame. On the other hand, he who pays himself just respect, will generally find it easier to meet it from others. It is impossible to laugh at a character truly honorable, cannot help at the same moment feeling within himself inferiority and awe.

Nothing so deeply wounds a little mind, as to witness the objects of its jealousy calmly pursuing their own course, without being in any way affected by its pangs.

Equity Sale.
IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1840, in the case of Casswell v. G. Hucksbee and others, I shall proceed to sell, on the 11th day of April next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, for cash, A TRACT OF LAND on the third floor of Newhope, adjoining the lands of Nathan Marcum, Charles Trice, Sullivan Leitch, and others, known as the Robert Campbell Tract. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also, a lot in the village of Chapel Hill.

Family Flour.
THE subscribers have in store, and for sale, a good article of FAMILY FLOUR.
PARKER & NELSON.
February 19.

Notice.
To the Legatees of Delilah Rhodes, deceased.
THE subscriber is prepared to settle with the Legatees of Delilah Rhodes, deceased, they are therefore requested to come forward and receive their shares. I will no longer be responsible for interest.
GEORGE W. RHODES.
March 10.

QUANTITY OF SILK-WORM EGGS, for sale by
WM. H. BROWN.
March 11.

Notice.
THE subscriber, having qualified at the last February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as Executor to the estate of JESSE MILLER, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.
HENRY WHITTED, Executor.
March 3.

Blooded Horses.
THE Import of Race Horse FLEXIBLE, and the American Race Horse TURKE, will stand at Wilton, Granville county, N. C. the present season, (1840.) For terms, see hand bills.
EDWARD H. CARTER.
Wilton, February 1840.

Shoes! Shoes!!
PARKER & NELSON
HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.
ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

NO COMBINATION.
Queens are, Glass, and China.
JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79, Water Street, New York.
BETTER and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich China, Cut and Glass Ware, and Painted and Common Ware, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.
Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co. and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to Cash, or short city paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the city, are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.
JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79, Water St. near Old Slip.
New York; March 2, 1840.

WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.
THE Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle, having by the fire of the 17th of January, lost all the materials of his office, on which there was no insurance, and being desirous of resuming the publication of the paper as soon as possible, in order to enable him to do so he makes an appeal to the public for an increase of the Chronicle's price. The Editor has ever aimed, however, to diffuse what he conceived to be true political sentiments, with justice and fair dealing towards those entertaining different opinions, and to discuss matters with a courtesy proper among all men. This will be its future course. But independently of these considerations, there is now a large portion of the State connected with Wilmington by the ties that grow out of frequent intercourse and commercial dealings, that the newspapers of the place should have an extensive circulation.
The price of the paper was \$3 50, in advance; but experience has proved that a paper cannot be afforded in Wilmington for that sum, and the subscription of the Chronicle will therefore be hereafter \$5 00 in advance.
Wilmington, Jan. 30.

Consignment to us For Sale,
1500 ORANGES,
8 Boxes of RAISINS,
A quantity of ALMONDS,
And a parcel of Good Family FLOUR.
The above articles will be sold at reduced prices.
MICKLE & NORWOOD.
February 12.

Notice.
THE Firm of R. NICHOLS & CO. was dissolved on the first day of January, 1840, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by R. NICHOLS, P. JONES, CAD. JONES, Jr.
February 5.

Typographical Notice.
A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a new paper, established as principle, in North Carolina, Georgia, or otherwise; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.
Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q. Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.
Will the Raleigh 'Standard,' 'Register,' and 'Star,' and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige
A PRINTER
Jan. 28, 1840.

Choice Liquors, &c.
JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,
Superior Cogniac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira,
Port,
Malaga,
Muscat,
Claret,
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRIAGES and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.
THOS. D. CRAIN.
August 7.

Confectionaries, &c.
MRS. VASSEUR has just received for sale, a Fresh Supply of the following articles:
Candies,
Soda Crackers,
Butter Crackers,
Ship Bread,
Scotch Herring,
Cocoa Nuts,
Cheering Tobacco,
A variety of Choice Segars.

French Fajube Paste, good for coughs and colds.
The above articles will be found to be of excellent quality.
November 6.

OCEOLA.
THIS splendid Stallion, descended from the Archie and Dunn stock, will make his third stand at his own stable, near the Alamance Factory, Orange. His notes are promising, large, and well formed for service and easy keep.
MICHAEL HOIT.
February 12.

Job Printing.
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dissolution.
THE Firm of O. F. LONG & CO. has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call upon O. F. Long and close their accounts, either by cash or bank. The same may generally be found at their old stand, now occupied by James Webb Jr. & Co.
O. F. LONG,
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
January 1.

New Firm.
THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of O. F. Long & Co. will continue the mercantile business at their old stand, under the style of JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO. They hope, by close attention to business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive the same liberal share of public patronage which has been heretofore so generously extended towards the late firm of O. F. Long & Co.
JAMES WEBB, Jr.
O. F. LONG,
JOHN H. WEBB.
January 1.

CALM RETREAT Female Academy.
THIS institution has been in successful operation for two seasons, under the management of Miss SPENCER, a young lady of superior qualifications, from the North, and she has given universal satisfaction to all, as well pupils as parents and guardians, who have favored her with their patronage. The Academy is situated in Caswell county, N. C. five miles south of Hillsborough, in a healthy and a very retired situation, and affords every facility for a thorough and accomplished female education, and is entirely worthy of the attention of those who may wish their daughters educated in a very superior style.
The following are the terms:
The first class embraces Autography, Penmanship and Reading, \$5 per session of five months.
2d Class—English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps, and Arithmetic, \$7 50.
3d Class—Embracing the higher branches of English Literature, \$8 50.
For Drawing, Painting, and the various kinds of Ornamental Needle-work, \$8 additional.
The next session will commence on the 3d of February.
The subscriber is prepared to accommodate any number of young ladies with good board, at \$6 per month. Good board can be had in the neighborhood at from 4 to \$6 per month. Letters addressed to the subscriber, Brown's Store, Caswell county, N. C. upon the subject of the Academy, will meet with prompt attention.
ANTHONY WILLIAMSON.
January 14.

The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert every other week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber.

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.
Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part, of the following articles:
Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Music Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Ticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Picture Frames.
Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.
LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 23.

Notice.
I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.
LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 23.

Cast Iron Ploughs.
STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.
The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.
CERTIFICATES.
We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this State and Virginia by Jerry & Richmond, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.
WARNER A. LEWIS, Caswell county, do
STEPHEN DOLSON, do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do
I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Plough, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.
THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.
October 23.

Orchard Grass Seed.
For Sale by
JOHN MORROW.
Clover Garden, Orange,
January 7.

NEW GOODS FALL & WINTER GOODS.
WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for the very liberal encouragement received at their hands, and hope, by diligent attention to business, and with a good assortment of Goods at low prices, still to receive a portion of their patronage.
OUR STOCK COMPRISES
Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Brown do.
Invisible Green do.
Grey do.
Oxford Mixed Cloths, for Over Coats
Drab do. do.
Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jenes, Plaid and Plain Linseys and Kerseys, White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannels, Whiney and Duffle Blankets, Green Mackinaw and Colored ditto, French and English Merinos, French, English and American Prints, Muslin de Lain, Circassians, Black Satin Levantine, Black and Blue-black Bombazines, Black Italian Lustring, Gro de Rhine, Gro de Swiss, Pou de soi, and Mationa SILKS,
French worked Capes and Collars, Broche, Thibet, and French Blanket Shawls, Thibet Wool, Chinelle, and Prussian Handkerchiefs, Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Hats, Fur, Cloth, and Seal Caps, Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn, Castings, Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Axes, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Spermin and Tallow Candles, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c.
And many other articles too numerous to mention.
PARKER & NELSON.
October 23.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Person County.
In Equity—Fall Term, 1839.
John Vanhook
vs.
Augustin Vanhook, administrator, and Otaway B. Rogers
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Otaway B. Rogers is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Otaway B. Rogers to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said county of Person, at the court house in the town of Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.
JOHN BRADSHAW, c. m. f.
Price Adv. \$4 50.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder,
PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.
SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high principles, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co-operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.
Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as "Nothing to extenuate, Nor set down with malice," but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellaneous, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amidst this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.
The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.
July 2.

GOBLICK'S Matchless Sanative.
THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the Liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Harrisburg Post Office, Orange county.
HENRY FOGLEMAN.
March 13.

Moffat's Life Pills, PHENIX BITTERS.
WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of Moffat's Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters.
Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.
In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.
The LIFE MEDICINES are also most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operations in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.
In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.
Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthma, and consumptive habits, are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs, will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.
Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties and tremors, which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every pledge of health.
For weakness, deficiency of natural strength and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.
Those who have long resided in hot climates and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the southern states or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.
The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:
Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the LIFE MEDICINES, and in less than three months was entirely cured. (Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.)
Case of Thomas Purcell, sen. 84 years of age; was afflicted 18 years with swelling in his legs; was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in three weeks.
Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio; rheumatism five years, is entirely cured. Has used the LIFE MEDICINES for worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.
Case of Lewis Austin; periodical sick headache, always relieved by a small dose; now entirely free from it.
Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.
Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio; rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure. She is now a very healthy and robust woman; attested by her husband, Shubel Adams.
Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger, nearly similar to above—result the same.
Case of Susan Goodenart, a young unmarried woman, subject to ill health several years, a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.
Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of E. Thomas; cough and symptoms of consumption, cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week.
Case of S. Colvin, cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.
Case of Harriet Twynod, Sallies, N. Y.; was in a very low state of health a year and a half, did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about, and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.
Case of Benjamin J. Tucker; severe case of Fever and Ague, cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.
Case of Amos Davis; affection of the liver; after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.
Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Pithitis twenty years, effected a perfect cure in twenty-four hours by the use of the Life Medicines.
Thousands of persons afflicted in the manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently attract the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tension which good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to lighten and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward workings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the limbs and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.
The Life Medicines possess wonderful effects in all nervous disorders, fits, headach, weakness, heaviness, and bowels of spasm, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysterical complaints, are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulency or obstruction, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood they have not their equal in the world.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies this advertisement; a copy can always be obtained of the different agents who have the medicines for sale.
All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.
Prepared and sold by W. M. S. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS.—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadiana. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.
D. HEARTT, Agent.
December 20.

Brandreth's Pills.
A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the CHOLIC OR DYSPEPSIA, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all diseases, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT CIRCULATION of the BLOOD.
In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.
In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the face, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.
This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce gout; or upon the nerves, produce convulsions; or upon the intestines, produce constipation; or upon the lungs, produce asthma; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so much inimical to the sufferer and all who behold them.
Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweet sleep or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.
When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of purging Medicine is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the medium and fluids which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:
Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pitsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sireloff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
December 3.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S Invaluable OINTMENT, FOR THE CURE OF External Diseases, viz:
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetter, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.
Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS.
September 8.

THE HIGH BRED HORSE Arabian Sheik,
WILL stand the ensuing season at Hillsborough, and at other places in Orange. Particulars will be made known in bills.
JAS. TURNER.
January 7.

SALT.
THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.
PARKER & NELSON.
September 4.

Mattresses.
EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.
July 24.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as retaining its continuance until countermanded. Advertisements will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the prior of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Cont advertisements twenty-five percent higher. A deduction of 33 1/3 percent will be made to advertisers by the year.